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POOR PLANNING FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS  
IN KIEVSKAYA OBLAST, UKRAINIAN SSR

Izvestiya  
Moscow, 16 Jul 1953

The following information is from an Izvestiya article of 16 July 1953 by F. Pavlov, chief of the Kiyevskaya Oblast Administration of Ukrainian Petroleum Sales (Ukrneftesbyt). The article discusses poor planning which has resulted in dislocations in the distribution of petroleum products and their transport to places of consumption.

In 1952, the Ministry of Agriculture assigned the Kiyevskaya Oblast Administration of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR a quota of kerosene for MTS of the oblast for the second quarter which exceeded the actual demand by more than 15,000 tons. However, during the third quarter, the demand for kerosene exceeded the assigned quota by almost 15,000 tons.

The dislocations in planning for distribution of petroleum products continued into 1953. During the first 5 months of 1953, delivery was refused on 5,724 tons of motor gasoline at bulk stations (neftebazy) in the Kiev area. The quotas for certain enterprises and organizations had been increased by almost 6,000 tons, and yet deliveries of gasoline had been increased by only 33 tons.

Petroleum products are shipped to bulk stations in accordance with assigned quotas, and, in turn, the bulk stations of the Main Administration of Petroleum Sales, Ministry of Petroleum Industry USSR, distribute the products among the consumers in accordance with their quotas. Since the quotas were increased, consumers had not accepted delivery on all the fuel assigned to them. Inasmuch as the bulk stations have limited storage and turnover capacities, dislocations resulted.

The increasing of quotas resulted in serious losses to the state. Valuable fuel was permitted to lie in storage for long periods, and idle time for rolling stock resulted. In 1952, idle time on the sidings of the bulk stations of Kiyevskaya Oblast Petroleum Sales amounted to more than 26,000 car-hours. As a result, almost 900,000 rubles in penalties were paid to the railroad. During the first 5 months of 1953, idle time exceeded 9,000 car-hours, and penalties amounted to almost 500,000 rubles.

Kiyevskaya Oblast Petroleum Sales, in turn, levies penalties on consumers who do not accept delivery on petroleum products on time. In this connection, in 1952 more than 800,000 rubles in penalties were levied, and during the first quarter 1953, more than 200,000 rubles. Some consumer organizations have appealed to their superiors to decrease their fuel quotas, but without success.

Loading points (nalivnyye punkty) of the Main Administration of Petroleum Sales have shipped petroleum products in violation of the plan and the directives of higher authority. As a result, Kiyevskaya Oblast Petroleum Sales often has to refuse to accept tank cars loaded with petroleum products.

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